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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

Affairs in Spain are growing worse. In Cuba a negro riot has occurred; Gon. Puello recommends the evacuation of Puerto-Principe, and the Captain-General reports a deficit of sixteen millions of dollars. The Irish Bishops are not in favor of a general conference, and a London paper threatens the reform of the House of Lords. In consequence of the Parliamentary censure of his Ministry, the King of Portugal will summon another Cabinet. The Sultan's note to the Egyptian Viceroy encourages a satisfactory reply.

The war has subsided on the line of the Susquehanna Road, but the legal squabble is by no means ended, as Judge Barnard yesterday issued an order setting aside the orders of Judge Peckham, and ordering the arrest of Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey, and Van Valkenburg. We publish to-day some interesting statistics of our foreign commerce for the year ending June 30. Several Government officials have been removed in Mississippi for their alleged conpection with the Dent movement. American Girl was beaten by Goldsmiths Maid in the \$10,000 race at Buffalo, yesterday, the latter making the quickest time ever made in three successive heats.

The difference between the brokers and the Government, in the matter of taxation (confined mainly to the XXXIId District), seems to be com ing to a conclusion, the Treasury Department having decided to carry out the interpreta-tion of the law made by the Assessor; and orders to that effect having been given. President Grant is in town, but will leave early this morning for Pennsylvania. The Vreeland abandonment case has been transferred to the General Sessions for trial. The Pratt (Texas murder) case is under investithe United States Commissioner. Two prominent Chinese merchants of San Francisco are In town. A boy of 14 was killed yesterday in Hoboken while trying to get on an oil train. Some parcels of the mails and freight from the wrecked steamer Germania have arrived in this city.

-We print on the second page a striking variety of letters from our Southern correspondents; on the third, Local Miscellany, and on the sixth, Book Reviews.

The removal by Gen. Ames of the Secretary of State and several of the principal Judges of Mississippi, announced this morning, is a suggestive commentary on the President's recent statements of his views concerning Mississippi politics. The removed officers are said to be prominent promoters of the Conservative movement in that State.

We do not profess to determine who are right and who wrong in the great Railroad quarrels of our day. Usually, having but a partial knowledge of the facts, we presume that a good deal might be said on either side. Still, recalling the pugnacities and the crossinjunctions of the last two years, we are thankful that Messrs. Jay Gould and Fisk, ir., are not niggers. If they were, The World would have made them the text of a dozen vitriolic leaders, each purporting that no Black person was fit to be intrusted with any power or authority whatever.

Remarking upon the Queen's address, The News of London pays apt respect to the tedium and provocation of the Church bill. It was a and painful measure, harassed with amendments, worried with compromises, and so loaded down with endow ment that disestablishment is just perceptible, and no more. A few repetitions of the method by which in the session past the time of the working Legislature of England was wasted, will, in the opinion of The News, make the reform of the Lords the most urgent question of the time. God speed it!

Not only Prince Charles of Roumania was to visit Russia, but, if we are to believe a newspaper friendly to Ismael Pasha, that Viceroy was also booked for an interview with the Czar. The special and direct recognition given to Egypt by Russia in the Consular relations of the latter sharpens this fact. Regarding it in connection with the Pasha's European intrigues and call for arms and money, the Sultan's suspicions will be understood. The note which he has sent to his vassal has been prudently worded, for we hear that it contains nothing which the Viceroy will not satisfactorily answer.

If one result of the disgraceful pass to which judicial proceedings in this State have come can be singled out as worse than the others, perhaps the worst is that which seems to make it necessary for the Governor of the State to become a Railroad Superintendent. We have no desire to make carping objections, and every wish to encourage efforts for the preservation of peace and good order; but we beg Gov. Hoffman to remember that nothing can for any long time excuse his present attitude toward the Susquehanna Railroad. The question must find some speedy solution, which shall leave to the Chief Magistrate of New-York other work than managing a railroad involved | interest.

bilt. Not even the known necessities of Tammany can long endure that performance.

There is meaning beyond the event in the exhibition of seditions feeling made recently by the Havana negroes in uniform. It will pair very well with the hospitality of the King of Calabar to the poor millionaires and planters in their flight from Fernando Po. That the negroes both of Africa and Cuba can give aid and comfort to the planters' cause ought to touch deeply the sensibilities of those who formerly held slaves. With such a precedent in mind they could not steal a negro from Guinea if they would, or impose a chain on one in Cuba. Manumission so generally decreed by Cespedes, and attested by the loyalty of the blacks to the Cuban standard, is some evidence that they stumbled across not unbecoming hospitality from his Majesty of Calabar.

We respectfully suggest to the proper authorities that the latest reports concerning the alleged frauds upon the Government in New-Orleans only emphasize demands that have been more or less earnestly made for a long time past for final and peremptory dealing with this whole subject. Either a great many officers at New-Orleans have been slandered, or the Government has evidence against quite a number, including some now holding high positions, which involves them in the grossest malfeasance in office. If the Government has this evidence it is its duty to use it; if not, it is time the slander should stop. Let us turn from the merchants who evaded the laws to the officers who broke oaths to execute them; and let us have something done!

The World seeks information as to the injury which would result to Great Britain from the lack of a U. S. Consul. The World is probably unaware that the making of Iron is a principal industry of Glasgow, and that it is largely exported thence to this country, mainly in British vessels. Few Americans visit that city; few American vessels trade thither. An American Consul there is far more useful and convenient to Glasgow's exporters than to us. Wherefore, we should like to see them do without for a while.

The World protests that the British refusal to accept Mr. Haggerty as Consul is not "tyrannous." We only characterized it as small and foolish, and such Time will prove it.

PRICES AND DUTIES.

The duty of the Press to deal honestly with the public, is one which the public should resolutely insist on. Differ as we may, and probably must, about politics and theories, there is urgent reason that we should be careful as to the presentation of facts. Hence, when Gov. Seymour, sixteen months ago, asserted in Connecticut, on the eve of an important election, that the Republicans were raising Four Hundred Millions per annum, paying but One Hundred Millions of it to the public creditors, and spending the residue-Three Hundred Millions per annum-in subjugating and oppressing the South, we felt constrained to rebuke the falsehood in such manner as to prevent its repetition. A good many were shocked at our calling the distinguished calumniator a liar; but none of them could resist our demonstration that he was just exactly that.

The N. Y. Times sees fit editorially to say

"The Buffulo agitation for cheap Coal has been ex "The Buffulo acitation for cheap Coal has been extended to Iron. The two monopolies are to be fought at the same time. But is not dear Lamber equally worthy of attention? Every family directly feels the effect of a tax which practically doubles the fair, ordinary price of fuel, but they are equally affected, indirectly, by the tax on lumber, which enhances enormously the cost of building and the rate of rents. These three great necessaries—Coal, Iron, Lumber—stand on the same basis in respect of taxation. When they shall have got these articles free, the tax on yet another necessary, Salt, will not long maintained.

be long maintained.

"If the Nova Scotla papers speak correctly, the Coal monopolists contemplate a bold step. Plans are said to be on foot for the purchase by them of the principal Nova Scotla mines, is order that they may control prices regardless of the Tarif. With the present tax-barrier removed, we shall not be frightened. Monopoly cannot be master long in an open market."

Comments by The Tribune. Had The Times informed its readers that the present duties on Coal are forty cents per tun on Anthracite and \$12 per tun of 2,240 pounds on Bituminous, they would have been enabled to judge whether those duties do really "double the fair, ordinary price of fuel"-Coal now retailing here at \$10 per tun or over. The Free Traders tell us that Nova Scotia Coal may now be laid down here at \$8 per tun, duty paid; but that does n't enable us to buy any at such a rate. And, whether it be or be not already true that "the Coal monopo-"lists" of the Anthracite region have their eyes fixed on the Nova Scotia mines, it doubtless will be true ere long. He is a poor student of human nature who imagines that Nova Scotia "Coal monopolists" would n't like to pocket a profit of \$2 or \$3 per tun as well as their Pennsylvania brethren, or would refuse to enter into an "arrangement" by which that end would be secured. We hope Congress may promptly place Coal of all kinds on the free list; for we want to see those who pretend that the tax "practically doubles the fair, "ordinary price of fuel," brought to shame and confusion. We shall doubtless have Coal cheaper than now, just as we now have Freights to the West much cheaper than usual; but the Customs Tariff will affect the one no more than the other.

The remark that "Monopoly cannot be master 'long in an open market" does little credit to The Times's sagacity. The "monopoly" that has run up the price of Coal is a monopoly by a few Railroad and Canal Companies of the means of transportation between our Coal region and the scaboard. Those Companies, closely combined, are now clutching the lion's share of the profits realized from Coal. But they are by no means singular in their operations. It now costs twice what it formerly did to bring Coal to this market from Nova Scotia. If they were willing to work for old prices, many additional vessels might find employment in this trade. We are not dictating prices to them; we are simply stating facts. People who own vessels like good prices, as well as those who own coal-mines or railroads.

Foreign Lumber now pays a duty of twentyfive per cent, ad valorem. Not a fifth part of our country ever buys or sells a stick of it; not a fourth would, if it were admitted free of project for establishing an immense cooperaduty. Lumber now pays a tax graded consid- tive market at Kennington, London, was set erably below the Revenue standard; while the wages of those who cut, saw, and raft it are very far below those paid to the rival lumbermen of this country.

It is very easy to cry out against taxation: but The Times, we presume, does not desire the Repudiation of our National Debt. To pay the interest and gradually reduce the principal of that Debt, we ought to raise Two Hundred Millions per annum, with half as much more for the current expenses of the Government. If we are to abolish taxes as sweepingly as The Times suggests, we shall not be able to steadily and very quietly gaining ground, and, fund our Debt at lower rates, for we shall soon be unable to pay promptly the accruing to erect others.

Traders to tell their readers that the present duty is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds-which is less than fifteen cents per measured bushel-less than the duty imposed by the Calhoun-Lowndes Tariff of 1816-we might endure their assaults with more equanimity. But the antipathy of a dog to water is hardly more invincible than is the repugnance of these gentlemen to stating that the duty on Salt is exactly 18 cents per 100 pounds.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The desperation of Spain, evidenced by Gen. Prim's appearance in Paris, probably in search of a king, recurs to us a text for grieving. Every mail, every day's telegram from Europe, conveys the same monotone of Spanish trouble and failure. The state of the country is deplorable, writes one correspondent from Madrid; robberies and murders are frequent, according to another. Bandits enter villages, and kill their guards; the high roads leading to Madrid have become infested; the Carlists have reappeared at the side of the robber; and now the Cable brings word that affairs could not be worse, since the people are malcontent and the treasury is empty. What bankruptcy means in this juncture may be calculated from the fact that the admitted deficit of the Regency finances is fifty millions of dollars, over and above an enormous debt. Here, then, is the practical summing up of

Spanish vulnerability and weakness. The selfabnegation of Marshal Serrano in refusing the \$400,000 voted him by the Cortes is commendable, if truly reported; but it is only a drop in the bucket of the national poverty, and is ill-accompanied by the heavy and wasteful expenditure of his administration. The estimated income of the Regency is less than \$110,000,000, on paper, and its expenses \$157,500,000. With these terms of bankruptcy the Cuban finances sort wonderfully. "There is ne-"cessity for actual expenses," says the Captain-General in our news of to-day, "\$55,509,000; our returns will not amount to more than \$39,000,000," so that there is a confessed deficit of \$16,000,000, at the back of which are the demoralized and almost calamitous finances of the Spanish Bank, which counts a circulation of \$30,000,000 against two millions and a half of specie and other assets in the way of Government debt, now worthless. In other respects the situations in Spain and

Cuba compare. Volunteers lately menaced Madrid as they have threatened Havana. Highwaymen in Caba are availing themselves of a general disorder to assassinate and steal. On neither side of the battle have rage and hate died out. The late seditious disturbances among the negro soldiers in Havana, the recommendation of Gen. Puto evacuate Puerto Principe, and ello the disheartened report of Gen. Lesca, as given in our news to-day, all bear upon the hopelessness of the Spanish cause, which it would seem that nothing but an insane pride of possession, or a mad fear of popular vengeance, can stimulate to extremer desperation. Mexicans have some reason to say that the bandits have made their country Spanish; Spain and Cuba may have cause in turn to deplore that they are being Mexicanized. With Spain it is now a question of a King, for it has been always the fate of Regencies to fail. Some illusion must be set up for the gratification of a fevered and miserable people. With Cuba it is a question of time. How long will Spain waste her money upon ruin, and wreck her pride upon a shadow !

MORE ABOUT ENGLISH CO-OPERATION. In Birmingham an aristocratic cooperative store has been organized, which is called a Supply Store. The sentiment in the higher circles is so averse to the laboring element that few workingmen find their way into it. It is composed of fashionable clerks with fameven representatives of the nobility seek its economy as a means of retrenching expenses. No system of cooperation can be more simple than theirs. Five hundred heads of families organized themselves into a society, secured a central locality, and put up a handsome building suitable for the grocery business, each contributing a sum proportionate to the requirements of his family. An excellent buyer was engaged to purchase goods at wholesale. Of course there is no need of a salesman, because no person is allowed to purchase who does not produce proof of his proprietorship in the concern, and two or three clerks are sufficient. When a ship-load of fine oranges or other choice fruits arrives at Liverpool, the Supply Store is sure to know it. A computation of the amount wanted by the whole number of members is hastily made, and telegraphed to the buyer, who often takes the whole cargo at greatly reduced prices. Delicious fruits of the very best flavor are thus, of course, farnished the cooperators at exactly prices-that is, wholesale prices, with running expenses added. When butter the Irish markets falls a penny a found on its wholesale price, the Supply Store buys in, and its commodious vaults are stocked with the very best. Such as commands 15 pence per pound in the shops of the great city is often distributed among these wise economists at 9 and 10 pence. If a roll of cloth, silk,

linen, or other goods suitable for family use happens to come into market at a sinking figure, as is often the case, somebody is sure to inform the Society, and great bargains are thus secured. Tailors and dressmakers are also employed by the Society to cheapen manufacture. The Society even gives its attention to education, and has organized a school in which the members' children receive instruction in both the ornamental and the useful branches. The same plan has been adopted to some extent in London.

Cooperation is taking fast hold of railway companies and their employés. In London these companies have organized and established a number of shops, in which none but servants of the roads are allowed to participate. These are mostly grocery stores, and are found to economize 13 to 18 per cent, which is virtually an augmentation of wages to that amount; since the employés generally spend all their wages in maintaining their families. A year ago a on foot, and will doubtless be soon carried through. It will drive out a class of middlemen, whose profits will then be distributed pro rata among its ten thousand members. It will by its combination and magnitude afford facilities for cheapening wholesale purchases. None but members will be allowed to sell or distribute, and all purchasers will be treated with strict impartiality. Such principles as these being the aim of a cooperative market, it of course meets with organized resistance of the fiercest character; but it is once established, will be a model from which

Southampton has recently become the thea-

stores for supplying sailors and railroad employés and their families. The first store which, after much effort, had become prosperous, was burned, and the second threatened. These misfortunes only serve to awaken the disgust and remonstrance of all charitable people, and furnish the cooperators with a strong moral support. In fact, cooperation, which is a practical outworking of the theory of fraternities, is insinuating itself into all callings and branches of business among rich and poor.

RUSSIA.

Speculations to the contrary notwithstanding, the great brute power of Europe is not eager to seek a new occasion for war; but there is undoubtedly some cause for uneasiness, if not yet for positive alarm, in the German movement in the Baltic provinces to which in society, not in seclusion from it, in the the Czar is now applying the rough mechanism of what is termed in Europe the process of Russification. To give it a rude but proper interpretation, this process is the gobbling up of live nationalities, with subsequent difficulty of digesting them. Poland is a lamentable instance of this exploit of swallowing daggers-the Baltic provinces in a less degree indicate some of the inconveniences which belong to the indiscriminate devouring of races. A Germanizing movement which has been detected in that quarter is said to have received the secret countenance of Prussia. Two editors, compelled to flee from Livonia, have set up anti-Russian organs in North Germany, and the appointment of one of them to the Confederation's Consulship at Lemberg has given offense to the St. Petersburg Government. The Czar has retorted with all the traditional barbarity of the Russifying system. He has, of course, abolished all German newspapers in the Baltic provinces. He has, besides, decreed the conversion of German colleges in the manufacturing towns into Russian schools, in imitation of the crushing policy adopted toward the Poles. Thus, while a Russian university has been substituted for the Polish high-school at Warsaw, the directors of the German colleges in Poland and Livonia have been ordered to use only the Russian tongue in teaching. An equally pointed example of Russifying is the case of the Dorpat professor, who, having defended the Baltic provinces from the assertion of a Moscow author that these and all other provinces reply suppressed and was dismissed from his chair.

of martyrdom, is the crowning example of Russification under difficulties. Since the beginning of the last experiment of this kind in Poland, one hundred and forty thousand of its inhabitants, including nine prelates and two hundred and eighteen priests, have been exiled or sent to the mines; thirty-seven priests have been executed by court-martial, and two hundred have been imprisoned and are still serving out their terms. Only two representatives of the Catholic hierarchy remain in the country; all others are exiled or have fled. Nevertheless, the brute-minded and iron-handed scheme of Russification is pronounced a failure by its chief instrument, Gen. Fredericks, the Commandant in Poland. The Catholic clergy and religion were never so dominant in the Polish heart as in this hour of national suffering, and the stupid but resolute attempt to exterminate the Pelish language and customs has broken down. The districts of Kiev and Podolia are extremely disaffected, and in one of them the tomb of a Russian general has been hung with pasquinades. The popular excitement in Warsaw attendant upon the reinterment of the remains of an ancient Polish king conveys some proof that the nationality of Poland is not dead, and may yet survive the Russifying ilies, of merchants, builders, artists, attorneys, rack. But what adequate conception can be formed of the thousand-fold barbarities of the system of torture thus put in remorseless operation by one nation upon another? The history of Poland is written in blood by the executioner, and illustrated with torment, and the sole return which accrues to Russia for the perpetration of this general crime is a bloody memory and a menacing fact. What with the Kirghizes on her Eastern flank, Polish hatred at the West, and discontent in her interior, her situation seems not strong enough for new imperial ventures. Russification as applied to Cossacks, Kirghizes, Livonians, Poles, is still but an awkward and embarrassing experiment.

Poland, transcending all nations in the pain

THE TRUE THEORY OF PUBLIC PUNISH

MENT We assume that every just system of prison discipline must work with nature instead of against it. If we would improve men, whether in prison or out of it, we must not ignore, much less crush, those great principles which the Creator has impressed upon our mental and moral constitution. The principle of sociability, for instance, is one of the strongest instincts of the soul and mightiest forces of human progress. Can we safely thrust it aside in our effort to reclaim and reform the fallen ? Should we not rather cherish, while at the same time we direct and regulate, those inborn cravings for amelioration which almost all men feel in some degree, and which are often the strongest in those who are otherwise the most debased? Under the guidance of enlightened reason and right principle, the prisoner should be led on to order, obedience, and exertion, since experience shows that, under mere control and coercion, he not unfrequently either explodes in violence or is dragged down till hope is gone and manhood utterly extinguished. Do any of our prisons fulfill this end? The separate system is the most perfect form of coercion that has ever been devised. Men are utterly helpless in its grasp. Of necessity, they make excellent prisoners; and both these who manage and those who view them in this position, if they do not look beneath the surface, are enamored with the apparent success of the system. But surely the most perfect form of bondage is a poor preparation for liberty; nor is a man likely to be best fitted for the struggles and difficulties of actual life by a long sequestration from its arrangements and duties. What can be the real worth of that virtue which rests only on a basis of physical disability to do wrong? The silent system really is but little different, resting, like the other theory, upon the principle of isolation with labor, only in the one case the isolation is effected by an absolute bodily separation, and the labor is performed in the cell; in the other, the labor is done in common workshops, and the isolation is of a moral kind, being effected by the enforcement of an absolute silence. While there is a sort of material society, there is mental solitude. The least as far as the theory goes, under the one system than under the other. Much has been said of the demoralization re-

together. No doubt if, as on the usual principles of management, only their worst feelings are called out, their association will be corrupting to the last degree. But if their better impulses are brought into play-and Capt. Machonochie, in Norfolk Island, Count W. Sollohab, in the House of Correction and Industry in Moscow, and Sir Walter Crofton, in the intermediate prisons of Ireland, have shown that it is quite easy to do this by proper combinations, without sacrificing any portion of reasonable punishment-then prisoners will be found just like other men. They are born social beings; they are so fashioned by the hand and purpose of their Creator; and, as Count Sollohab has forcibly said, speaking on this very point, men have no right to undertake to repeal and annul the laws of God. It is society of their equals, not in an exclusive contact with their superiors, that their most valuable qualities will be called out.

In dealing with prisoners, we fall into a variety of mistakes, to which, nevertheless, professed disciplinarians are zealously wedded. We draw no proper distinction between moral and conventional offenses. We multiply the number of these latter, and at the same time exaggerate their importance. We wear out the spirits and blunt the sentiment of obedience and submission in our men by incessant demands on them for mere frivolities. We sear their consciences by familiarizing them in this way with petty offenses. We allow the higher principles of human nature to lie dormant in our prisoners; we make no appeal but to instant and unconditional submission; we give no charge to men of their own destiny. Is this a school of virtue? The real road to improvement lies through self-help, self-discipline, a manly struggle against adversity, a conquest over opposing obstacles. But we give our prisoners no opportunity of fighting this battle; no chance of acquiring energy and independence of character. The evident defects or our present system of

discipline are beginning to arouse attention, and men are looking about for some better way to manage the increasing host of criminals who are thrown upon the hands of the State. The inquiry deserves thought whether it will not be best to abolish the peremptory character of sentences; in other words, replace time sentences by reformation sentences. We of the Czar have always been Russian, had his might adopt a system which should place the fate of the prisoner measurably in his own hands. Punishment might put him at the start in a position of severe adversity, from which he could emerge only by long-sustained effort and self-denial. Under such a system, wisely and vigorously administered, we should have everything to hope, and not very much to fear. We believe that, while life and sanity are spared, the cases are comparatively rare in which recovery is impossible when properly sought. There is indefinite elasticity in the human mind, if its faculties are put into healthful action, and neither diseased by maltreatment nor locked up in the torpor of a living grave. Undue severity or perpetual isolation may intimidate those who are outside, but either must, even in its best form, injure the sufferer himself. And that morality seems to us more than doubtful which would sacrifice the known for the unknown, the actual patient for the supposed looker-on. If we seek well and wisely the reform of our criminals, we must inflict on them all the suffering really needful for example; more than this is wanton cruelty.

Col. John Quincy Adams's office in Boston was invaded the other day by a correspondent for a New-York newspaper, and the Colonel himself was regularly "interviewed." He said that all talk of his receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency was "nonsense," and, for once, we are bappy to agree with him. He predicted that he would receive the "Democratic" nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and, once more, we are happy to agree with him. He anathematized "the Bourbon leaders" of the Republican party, forgeting that he is to be "the Bourbon" leader of the Bay State Democracy. He then nominated Gov. Hoffman for the Presidency, upon which the correspondent incontinently left. No won-

It is very cheering to read that a State Agricultural Fair, on a large scale, is to be held in Macon, Ga., in November next. Various great men are to be invited, including the President and "the principal generals of the "late contending armies." Of course, this leads, in the circular of invitation, to much poetic talk about spears and swords, pruninghooks and plow-shares. But the solid fact is better than the sentiment. Georgia needs nothing but rational agriculture, and a practical recognition of the fact that the laborer is worthy of his hire, to become one of the greatest agricultural States in the Republic. God speed the State Agricultural Society upon the sensible way which it proposes to follow!

A meeting of persons interested in Alabama Claims is to be held in Boston on the 18th inst. We trust that all sufferers, in all parts of the country, who are interested in these claims will continue to hold meetings, organize associations, and generally keep their rights and their wrongs before the public. If there is to be a waiting policy (and we have been told often enough that we can afford to wait), then these poor people, whose property was stolen from them by the most high-handed and insolent piracy since the days of the buccaneers, can't do better than to keep the matter fresh in public memory. Governments are apt to be forgetful of private injuries.

A clergyman at Saratoga wrote home a very funny estimate of the value of a certain lady's dress, which he plaintively remarked was valued "at my salary for two years." But when the reverend gatherer of statistics came to the lady's diamonds, he was still more particular. "They were equal in value," he said. "to the cost of a comfortable mission church, "with infant room attached, gas fixtures and "cabinet organ included." We wonder if the gentleman, when at home, is in the habit of taking sights at the ladies of his congregation in the same financial way; and we also wonder how many "cabinet organs" would be represented by the amount of his Saratoga hotel bill this season.

Readers of newspapers must have observed the great number of persons who have been drowned throughout the country during the present Summer. In almost all these cases a fatal result would have been averted if the sufferers had but possessed a little knowledge of the art of swimming, or, wanting that, of principle of sociability has no more play, at the fact that if a man does not flounder in the water he will probably float. Then, again, there are other precautions, such as keeping still in a boat, which women, as a rule, never in the rivalries of Messrs. Fisk and Vander- As to Salt. if we could induce the Free ter of cooperation in the shape of grocery sulting from the association of prisoners do. We believe that over nine-tenths of cases

of drowning are caused by inexcusable carelessness. Any "accident," with few exceptions, is a discredit to human nature.

Another sad evidence reaches us of the worse than folly of keeping lunatics out of the asylum. Henry Johnson of Leominster being slightly deranged," his friends thought it enough to lock him up every night in his chamber. But this chamber had a window, through which the unfortunate and ill-treatedmost inhumanly treated-man found egress, and running at once to a neighboring pond committed suicide by drowning. We see little use in building and endowing lunatic asylums if the natural protectors of those needing such retreats for their own safety will thus, with foolhardy benevolence, assume the responsibility of keeping the insane at home in many cases, thus precluding all hope of cure. But poor Henry Johnson is cured now!

Somebody having reported cases of cholera in Chicago, a newspaper of that city indignantly contradicts the tale; but its indignation does not prevent it from admitting that "the river is a fruitful source of pestilence," and that unless something effectual is done to purify the stream, nothing is more probable in Chicago than cholera. This same pestilence always illustrates a peculiar phase of human nature. The cause of the disease is well known to be filth in all those forms which the carelessness of man has engendered. The remedy is in our own hands; we know all the prophylactics; we talk learnedly about them; and then we sit down and wait for the devouring monster! *

George Francis Train is in Oregon, having, t would appear, deserted, for the present, the great cause of Female Emancipation. He is making speeches to the Oregonians remarkable, as all his speeches are, for length, breadth, depth, and thickness; for splendor of language, brilliancy of imagination, perspicacity of detail, gorgeousness of coloring, felicity of wit, and undreamed-of sesquipedality. His home is in the setting sun; his haunts are the boundless prairies; his themes are occidental progress and George Francis Train. At which end of the earth he will next make his appearance we might be puzzled to know, were we not perfectly sure that he will let us hear from him.

The dedication of a "Soldiers' Monument's at Plymouth, Mass., which has just taken place, reveals the fact that the little town sent 836 men to the war, of whom 72 fell upon the field of honor. This was the response which Plymouth made to the calumnious estimate of the Puritan character by Southern orators and newspapers. This was the evidence which the Old Colony gave of the existence of a chivalry within her borders quite as true as if her original settlers had not sung long psalms, made long prayers, and listened to long sermons. Perhaps the real cavaliers of the South, if they have any of the honor which they claim, will send us fewer of these sneers hereafter.

A clergyman "candidating" in Rutland, Conn., recently, got " settled," though not over the Church, by injudiciously (to say the least) remarking that "when women fall into sin they suffer less from compunction of conscience than men." The poor man, no doubt, was entitled to his "views," however absurd, but the ladies of the congregation immediately determined that he was n't the shepherd for that flock. The result of this feminine indignation we need not state. The candidate left.

The Arbeiter Union, a German workingmen's organ in this city, says:

"About one year ago, German newspapers reported that an Austrian had made the invention to prepare raw silk without the intervention of silk worms, from parts of the mulberry tree directly, on which the allkworms, as is well known, live. Many readers of this item may have shaken their heads at this news.

"On Sunday last, we saw, with our own eyes, raw silk ust prepared by the inventor himself, in this manner, Having made this invention years ago, while in Vienna when he, after his immigration here, saw from the papers that some one else claimed this same invention as his own, he applied in Washington for a patent for the United States, which was granted to him in July last.

" It is the bark of the mulberry trees of one year's growth, of the 'Murus Alba,' which solely produces the right kind of fiber; he had, therefore, to wait until the Spring of this year for getting a sufficient supply of twigs, to prepare therefrom a quantity of raw silk.

"The latter is, as we could convince ourselves, to be distinguished from worm silk only in this, that it is not produced in one coherent thread, but in fibers of the length of a hand or somewhat longer. It is white, soft, glossy, smooth, easily spun, and of a considerable toughness. It can be produced at trifling cost; seven pounds of bark giving one pound of fiber, the process of preparation requiring no particular skill, and the chemical part of the same, for the purpose of separating the fibers from bast and gum, being simple and little expensive. A plantation of young mulberry trees will produce a very high net income from one acre, even if the raw silk should be sold many times cheaper than worm silk. "The inventor of this important production is a Ger

man, and a workingman, Mr. Wm. Holdmann, actually President of the Association of German Workingmen of this city, which own this paper."

PERSONAL.

HENRY VINCENT writes to a friend in this city that he will leave England by the Scotia for America on the 16th of October. We learn that this will be the eminent lecturer's last visit to the United States, where his sympathy for the Union and his marked talents have secured him hosts of warm and admiring friends. The continued and hopeless illness of his wife and daughter will hereafter, it is supposed, require his constant attention. Howover, should no more unfavorable symptoms manifest themselves, Mr. Vincent will prolong his visit so as to extend his farewell to California, where he is expected to lecture some time in March next.

> PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT. A NEW BOOK ON THE PEAR.

We will publish, about August 20, an illus rated work entitled "Pear Culture for Profit," by P. T. QUINN, a practical horticulturist, for many years a successful grower of Pears for market. The subject is simply and thoroughly treated, under the following heads: Varieties; Aspect; Preparation of the Soil; Distance Apart; Selecting Trees; Dwarfs and Standards; Time of Planting: Planting: Digging Trees from the Nursery-row and Packing; Varieties to Plant; Pruning; Manuring and Mulching; Gathering Fruit; Marketing Pears; Profits of Pear Culture; Propagation-Budding and Grafting; Practical Suggestions; Orchard Record. This work will be found a complete practical manual for the Pear-grower, whether for pleasure or profit. One volume, handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1. Sent free by mail THE TRIBUNE, New-York. on receipt of prices.

THE CENTRAL RAIROAD ROBBERY-PURSUIT OF THE THIEVES.

ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- Information has been received here that two of the thieves who robbed the baggage car and express safes on the New-York Central Road yesterday morning have been seen at Palatine Bridge, just beyond Fonda. Two suspicious characters were noticed by an officer of Palatine yesterday morning. were noticed by an officer of Palatine yesterday morning. As they were entering a saloon, and as they corresponded to the description of the robbers telegraphed along the road as soon as the robbery was discovered here the officer attempted to arrest them. One of them immediately drew a revolver, and threatening to kill the constable the two escaped before assistonce could be summoned. A value, which one of them threw away in the flight, was picked up and found to contain bonds and other valuables taken from the train. Officers are in pursuit of the men. It is believed that a portion of the robbers left the train at Schenectady, and taking the first express train west got off at Fonda, and walked to Palatine to avoid ansalcion, as the express does not stop there.